

Rush New Taxes to Beat Cease-Fire

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C. P. LEADERS JAILED IN BLOW AT LIBERTY

By Harry Raymond

The rights of free speech, press and assembly were jailed and the "peace of our people" was placed in jeopardy, Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis charged yesterday as Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan signed the order for imprisonment the 11 national Communist leaders.

Deputy marshals then led seven of the convicted leaders from the crowded Foley Square courtroom to prison cells where they began serving five year sentences.

Their "crime"—unprecedented in the nation's legal history—was that they violated the Smith Act by "agreeing to teach and advocate Marxism-Leninism" or the doctrines of scientific socialism.

Four of the Communist leaders were not in court when the Supreme Court mandate was received and the order for their imprisonment was signed. Judge Judge Ryan issued bench warrants for their arrest and adjourned until 10:30 a.m. today (Tues.) to rule on a prosecution motion for forfeit of \$20,000 bail for each of the four.

Judge Ryan indicated their bail would not be forfeited if they appear in court in the morning.

Handcuffed and taken from the court to the West Street Federal Detention House were Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jack Stachel, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates, Irving Potash and Carl Winter.

Also ordered to begin service of sentences, but not present in court, were Gilbert Green, Gus Hall, Henry Winston and Robert C.

JAILED



DENNIS

Thompson. Thompson received a three-year sentence in view of his heroic war record.

Harry Sacher, attorney for the eleven, pointed out that telegrams sent by prosecutor Irving Saypol last Thursday ordering the Communist leaders to appear in court at 10:30 a.m. yesterday were "null and void" and that the defendants were not required to comply with them. He called the court's attention to the fact that the Supreme Court mandate for execution of the sentences was not issued until last Saturday and was delivered to the New York District Court only yesterday (Monday).

Judge Ryan ruled he had power to "settle the order." He, thereupon ordered the seven remanded to prison and issued warrants for

the other four. But he refused to act on Saypol's motion to forfeit bail in the case of the four, reserving decision until today.

The Communist leaders were remanded to jail two years, eleven months and eighteen days after a federal jury indicted them on the trumped-up charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

Former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis addressed the court as his own counsel. He said the sentences should be "completely wiped out."

The real crime, he declared, was committed by the courts "against the American people and the Negro people." In fact, he said, the Negro people had never been granted their full freedom.

Judge Ryan interrupted Davis, then ordered him to sit down.

"I will not be intimidated," (Continued on Page 6)

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Truman Administration, fearful that an armistice in Korea would undermine support for its war mobilization program, was pressing feverishly today on several fronts. Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee, pleaded for prompt passage of 10 billion dollars in new taxes instead of the seven billion levied in the House-passed bill. He insisted that the tax must reach into the "low brackets" to curtail consumer purchasing power. A cease-fire in Korea should not be permitted to cause a letdown in mobilization, he said.

Defense secretary George Marshall pleaded with the House Foreign Affairs Committee to rush action on the \$8,400,000,000 Foreign Arms Bill. Atlantic Pact countries promise to have five million men under arms by 1954, and they have tripled their military budgets since the Korean war began, he said.

In the House, Administration leaders were preparing for a vote this week on wage-price-credit controls following last week's passage of a stopgap bill extending controls for 31 days, but barring rollbacks or new price ceilings.

The Administration's show of interest in price controls serves its aim of creating the "emergency" atmosphere necessary for passage of tax and arms bills.

Off the floor, several Congressmen were saying that deflation, rather than inflation, was the prospect if an armistice is signed.

If the Administration, however, carries through its program of spending billions on arms and

raising taxes, prices will soar.

On the other hand if, as a result of a Korean truce, the American people turns thumbs down on the arms program and high taxes, Congress may refuse to give Truman what he is demanding in money and controls.

In that event, life would be sweeter for the people but it would make things tougher for the warmongers. That is why the Administration is striving so desperately to get a Congressional okay on its program before the full implication of a Korean truce are understood.

Food Prices Up 13% in N.Y.C.

What New York housewives already know all too well is now confirmed by official Labor Department statistics—retail prices have reached a new all time high, almost 10 percent higher than prices of one year ago.

Ready to Settle All War Issues, China Says

TOKYO, July 3.—Cease-fire negotiations can be the first step toward a Korean settlement, if the United States Government sincerely desires these talks, a Peking radio broadcast said today.

The Chinese People's Government broadcast quoted an editorial in the Chinese People's Daily, which also said that Korea, China and the Soviet Union unitedly desired a peaceful settlement, and "our past efforts have been directed toward this aim."

"Considering the war-devastated condition of Korean communications and the necessity of preparations for cease-fire negotiations, our proposal to hold the talks between July 10 and 15 can be regarded as a very quick measure," the Peking broadcast added.

The broadcast said the cease-

fire talks would be "basically a military matter" involving the ordering of a truce and the fixing of a demilitarized zone in Korea.

The editorial quoted made it (Continued on Page 8)

Former D of J Aide Scores Court Decision

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JAILING AN EDITOR

JAILED



GATES

JOHN GATES, THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER, was taken to prison yesterday morning for a five-year term.

John Gates fought for America against the fascist Axis which tried to black out the democratic liberties and independence of our land.

Before that, he fought for America no less in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which joined with the Spanish people against the same fascist Axis led by Hitler and Mussolini, operating through their stooge Franco.

He never committed a single act or word or deed which harmed the nation, the Negro people, or a single American working man or woman.

His "crime"—like that of his fellow defendants—consisted solely of his being a Marxian Socialist in his ideals—ideals of peace among men, security for the country through peace, democracy and Socialism.

Rarely has a more malicious

blow against America's freedom of the press been struck than in this vindictive jailing of a brave and selfless American for his ad-

vocacy of social progress.

Let no editor, writer, journalist or teacher feel that the jailing of John Gates is of no concern to him.

If they can jail John Gates for his ideas and ideals on the word of hired FBI stoolpigeons, what other writer, editor, or journalist can feel secure in his Constitutional liberties?

This paper will not surrender its campaign for peace for our country. On the contrary, we believe that peace is the highest patriotism, as he taught and wrote.

Let every one of our readers and friends rededicate himself to the noble cause of peace for which John Gates goes to prison.

Let us carry this paper to new readers with more energy than we have ever done before.

Let us tell our fellow-Americans of the people's crusade to free an editor jailed for opposing the death and destruction of war.

Rodney's 'Scoreboard'

—See Page 7

'Put Yourself in Their Place'

SPOKANE, Wash., July 2.—"Are the people of the world to believe that Russia is the only country wanting peace?" Mrs. E. M. Butler of Hope, Idaho, asked in a letter which appeared in the June 25 edition of the 'Spokane Spokesman-Review.'

Mrs. Butler expressed her opinion that "there will never be peace in Asia unless Communist China and Russia can be brought into such talk, as they adjourn Korea."

"And by the simple means of putting yourself in their places," she added, "you can see that we should do unto others as we would be done by."

After urging that every effort be used to "settle any trouble that comes up," Mrs. Butler concluded, "It shouldn't be a sign of weakness to get along with the rest of the world."

Union Leaders Urge End to War Restrictions

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, July 2.—Labor delegates to the three-day American People's Congress, just concluded, demanded that President Truman and Congress immediately wipe out war-born restrictions against labor and the people.

Specifically, demands were made by the Labor Panel for:

- The rescinding of the "national emergency" edict.
- The ending of the wage freeze.
- The voiding of the 12½ percent increase in income taxes.

The panel, headed by President Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's and Warehouse-

men's Union and Leon Beverly, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Armour Local in Chicago, embodied its demands in a resolution.

Speaking of the many sections of labor represented at the Peace Congress—AFL, CIO and independent unionists from a variety of industries and areas—the panel declared:

"There are no differences among us as to the common bond we

(Continued on Page 6)



BRIDGES

4,116 Delegates

CHICAGO, July 2.—In its closing session the Peace Congress elected as its co-chairman Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, former U. S. Minister to Liberia and outstanding Negro scholar; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands and Prof. Anten J. Carlson, famous biologist at the University of Chicago.

In addition, the Congress elected as co-directors Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus. Abbott Simon was named administrative secretary.

The Congress elected a national committee of 45 members.

The credentials report showed that 4,116 official and fraternal delegates were present, in addition, many who came as individuals and observers for their organizations.

More than 1,500 trade unionists were present. Women delegates totalled 1,575, with 547 youth and 511 war veterans. Forty-seven church groups sent official delegates and observers.

Umpires Can't Be 'Impartial'

HAMTRAMCK, July 2.—Three shop stewards in the Dodge final assembly line have been informed that the "impartial umpire" upholds their dismissal for having led the battle for coveralls. The umpire is paid jointly by the union and Chrysler Corp.

The three stewards were fired after the company had stalled a demand to supply coveralls for 156 men whose clothes were being ruined by dripping oil and paint in the pits. Ignoring this intimidation, all 34,000 Dodge workers struck for almost a week, until the Local 3 leadership, under Art Grudzen, convinced them to refer the matter to the umpire.

The workers called off their walkout on grounds the three stewards would assuredly be returned to their jobs. Now, because the Grudzen leadership siphoned off the struggle into such "impartial" hands, the shop leaders stay fired. Even the coveralls have still to be won.

What the rank and file will do now remains to be seen.

PEOPLE IN HARLEM HAIL PEACE MOVE

People on Harlem's streets Sunday were jubilant at the prospect of peace in Korea. It wasn't even necessary for a reporter to take a "man and woman in the street poll"—everywhere you could catch snatches of conversation about the reply of the North Koreans and the Chinese volunteers to the UN truce bid.

"It looks like that awful killing is about over," a man in front of Salem AME Church was saying to a group of women as service let out. "I'm so glad," one woman said. "Now maybe my baby won't have to go to the Army."

"I sure would like to hear Father Divine preach today. He's been saying peace is wonderful for a long time now," a man was telling a friend as

they left Metropolitan Baptist Church.

"And to think that all those people have been killed for nothing. It's hard to understand." This was a young man talking to a youthful sailor in front of the Apollo as they stood in line to get tickets. "Damn sure is," the sailor said.

"I hope they don't start fighting somewhere else," a waiter told a customer in the Theresa Coffee Shop. "Yeah, my kid just got his greetings Friday, he sure is down in the dumps. Maybe this will perk him up a little," the customer said.

Nobody seemed to be interested in who has got the best of whom in Korea. The important thing was that it seems peace is near.



DELEGATES for the American Peace Congress in Chicago pause from the critical problems discussed by the three-day parley to listen to a song of peace and freedom by one of the delegates.

AFL Sea Union Has to End Bias

A belated move to enforce the New York State Anti-Discrimination Law has compelled the AFL's Seafarers International Union of officialdom to agree to drop Jim Crow bars, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination revealed.

The policy of the SIU has been to divide ships into "colored" and "white" classifications for the stewards' department. Negro stewards were assigned only to ships classified as "colored."

The New York State Commission took action on complaint of 21 SIU members who charged they were discriminated against because they were Negroes. The agreement reached with Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the union, provides that henceforth the SIU, with members along the Atlantic and Gulf Ports, will issue membership applications, work permits, job referrals and transfers between departments, "without regard to race, creed, color or national origin of the applicant."

There are to be no more separate shipping lists in the union hiring hall based on color lines, nor separate hiring halls for Negroes, and rotation in hiring will prevail regardless of color. Hall also agreed to post a copy of the new directives on the bulletin boards of the union.

The agreement applies only in so far as the union's operations in New York are concerned. But Hall said the union has asked SIU branches in other states to "voluntarily" adopt the procedure to be in effect in the harbor of New York. He said some branches have already acted favorably.

Onda Defends Self at Frameup 'Sedition' Trial

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Andy Onda, steel worker and Communist Party organizer, who quit school at 14, arose to his own defense today in Allegheny County Court House, where he and James Dolson are on trial for "sedition." Onda blasted the prosecution's attempt to bolster their already shaky frameup by changing the indictment after they had rested their so-called case.

Defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Basil R. Pollitt won 93 motions to strike highly prejudicial and inflammatory statements from the voluminous trial record of this six months' old proceeding. This nonsense included fantasies about poison gas, dynamite, machine guns, etc. Since the "case" consists of nothing but these fabrications occasionally interspersed with excerpts from Marxist-Leninist literature, interpreted by self-styled experts like the fascist Musmanno, the prosecution was hard-put to find substitutes for the deleted material. It is now asking the judge to change the indictment.

In his address to the court opposing this maneuver, Onda declared: "The D. A. is trying to get the court to act as a tool for the prosecution in order to repair a badly damaged case. They are changing their theory of the case after they completed its presentation solely for the purpose of bringing in more inflammatory statements to prejudice the jury after the court has ruled the material stricken."

The C. P. organizer pointed out that there is not one word of testimony in this trial of any utterances, acts, writings, etc., of the defendants Onda and Dolson following July 19, the present date of the indictment and the date Musmanno visited Party headquarters. Prosecution witnesses have testified to that fact. The prosecution had almost a year to change the date of the indictment, especially since defense attorneys have repeatedly objected to any material subsequent to that date. This fact shows that they are not simply trying to amend a date, but are actually trying to change the entire indictment and are making an effort to bring a new and different meaning to what the Grand Jury intended and to the evidence already presented.

Onda's defense created a visible stir in the sultry courtroom, which has been almost empty ever since the defense began presenting motions. The room quickly filled up as word got around and it was obvious that the working class leader made an impression on the spectators.

Ithaca Journal: End Killings

ITHACA, N. Y., July 2.—The Gannett-owned Ithaca Journal said editorially June 26 that "the government will be false to our men in Korea if it doesn't make every effort to explore the possibilities for peace that arise out of the suggestion of M. Malik, Soviet representative in the Security Council."

"If there is an opportunity . . . we should bend every effort to make a deal with Russia," the editorial said. "This futile killing, if continued, can only end in world disaster."

"It would be tragic in view of the somber and ever growing casualties from Korea to fail to develop the slightest opportunity for negotiations to end this war."

"After one year of killing, maiming and destruction, where are we?" the editorial asked and answered, "right where the war began; at the 38th parallel and still fighting."

PEACE CONGRESS TAKES UP FIGHT FOR DOOMED NEGRO

By ELLEN CARTER

CHICAGO, July 2.—"Save my husband from Willie McGee's fate!"

A young Negro mother stood before the 700 women assembled in their Saturday afternoon panel at the People's Congress for Peace in Chicago. She had journeyed north from her home in New Orleans, to bring the fight for her husband's life, she said, "to the only friends we have—the people who fight for peace."

A few hours earlier word had reached her that a stay of execution had been granted Paul Washington, sentenced to death 3½ years ago on a framed charge of rape.

As his grief-torn young wife spoke, the pattern of the frame-up of McGee, the Martinsville Seven, the Trenton Six, and the dozens of other "legal" lynch-victims of Jim Crow justice repeated itself in every grim detail.

Washington and his friend Osie Jugger had been pulled off the garbage truck on which they were

WIFE TELLS STORY OF LOUISIANA FRAMEUP

working one day in March, 1948. A 48-year old white widow, a Mrs. W. P. Edwin, had complained to New Orleans police that she had been raped after she had gone first to her brother, a doctor, twelve hours after the alleged attack.

Never identified by their accuser, Washington and Jugger were charged with the crime. Defended reluctantly by a state-appointed lawyer, they were found "guilty" by an all-white jury after a one-day trial, in which their own witnesses were never allowed to testify.

Sole evidence produced by the state was a "confession" forced from the two men after beating and torture by the police, and a "statement" supposedly signed by a third Negro man, swearing that Mrs. Erwin's stolen trinkets, which he pawned, had been given to him by the accused. The author of this "statement" disappeared before the trial, never to be heard from again.

For three and a half years Paul

Washington has awaited death in the Gretna Jail in Louisiana. Kept on the same diet of rice and beans every day, and catsup-flavored spaghetti on Sundays, he has been tortured and bullied by his jailers, and denied the sight of his 3½ year old baby, born 2 weeks after his arrest.

His fellow worker Osie Jugger reportedly escaped from the death house, Mr. Washington told the People's Congress. Washington remained confident through the years that their innocence would be vindicated. When all other organizations in the South failed them, Mrs. Washington said, the Civil Rights Congress came to their aid. Delegations of Negro and white citizens went to Governor Earl Long, asking for a new trial.

"The Governor told the white people in the delegation they had no business speaking up for n . . . rs," she related, "and he refused even to meet with the Negroes who had come."

Long ordered Washington's execution for June 29, and the jail warden moved the death chair in next to the condemned man's cell, where he could see it.

"When I saw my husband last, he told me we might never meet again," the young woman said. "But my faith in the CRC and in the people who understand that fighting for peace all over the world means fighting for peace and freedom for American Negroes has brought me here."

The outcry of courageous Negro and white citizens of New Orleans, the persistence of the CRC's leaders, had forced a stay in execution until Oct. 31, she reported. "We will have my husband," she told her tense listeners, "and he will yet see our baby. You and the Lord will help."

Before the women's panel had adjourned, the People's Congress for Peace had called its thousands of delegates to still another fight in the many-sided struggle for peace: Demands on Governor Long for the freedom of Paul Washington.

JAILED



DAVIS

A DAY THE PEOPLE CANNOT FORGET

Claudia Jones Tells of the Proceedings at Foley Square

The following impression of the Foley Square proceedings was written immediately after the session. Miss Jones is an alternate member of the national committee of the Communist Party and is one of the 17 victims arrested for her political beliefs by the FBI in recent post-dawn raids.

By CLAUDIA JONES

I saw the cold, hypocritical cruelty of Wall Street and the Truman Administration covered by the stately black robes of judges in Foley Square Federal Courtroom today.

It is difficult to write even with a mechanical typewriter, for the keys seem heavy and refuse to snap smartly, as did the U. S. Mar-

shals—big and burly ones who ushered the Communist leaders to prison.

It is less than one hour ago since I witnessed that scene.

I shall not write about the two-hour proceedings. That I leave to the journalists. No doubt those of the kept press will blow up in big type the hypocritical words of prosecuting attorney Saypol, and the seeming impartiality, to the unreal eye, of Judge Sylvester Ryan.

But I do want to record the closing minutes of this historic scene. For the last minutes will belong to the people forever, long after the dust has gathered on the withered pages of the kept press, long after history will have swept the words of the little, temporarily

powerful and desperate men of the Truman Administration into the dumpheap.

The Communist defendants—nay, the accusers—sat in a back row in the dock, their faces held high, their eyes shining. I can't say for those of us, including their families, that witnessed their entry—their quiet yet powerful demeanor, as they sat there, that our eyes were complete dry. Something burned back of our eyes, but somehow the tear ducts refused to release themselves, and the burning grew more intense as if to remind your eyes that something more than tears was needed something more than courage, that is, of the ordinary kind.

You found that what was growing in you and forming a hard

core—was anger—implacable anger that the fight for progress and, above—all, for peace, was being made immeasurably more difficult. You felt that the pages of American history were passing before you and being trampled by huge, ungainly filthy feet of a dying Wall Street class. But above this, you saw men and women like Galileo who declared "that the earth does move," like Sojourner Truth who said in a dark hour "Is Justice Dead?" and of Frederick Douglass who calmly replied: "Without Struggle There Is No Progress!"

Then, Ben Davis, towering in stature and in spirit, as always was accusing the Truman Court, whose legal violence at home and contemplated world war against the

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17 Working-Class Leaders To Be Arraigned Today

Seventeen working class leaders will appear in Federal Court at 10:30 a.m. today in arraignment pleadings on charges that they "conspired" to "teach and advocate" the "overthrow of the government by force and violence." The 17 were arrested by the FBI in dawn roundups on June 20 and were released after a week in jail on bail totalling \$176,000.

The 17 are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the National Committee of the Communist Party, \$10,000; Claudia Jones, alternate member of the National Committee, \$20,000; Israel Amter, veteran Party leader, \$1,000; Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, \$5,000; Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, \$10,000; Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, Inc., \$10,000; Betty Gannett, national

educational director of the Communist Party, \$10,000; Alexander Bittleman, Marxist theoretician, \$20,000.

Also Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the State Communist Legislative Committee, \$10,000; Marion Bachrach, secretary of the defense commission, \$10,000; Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer of the AFL District Painters Council 9, \$10,000, and Al Lannon, seamen's leader, \$10,000.

Also, Victor J. Jerome, editor of "Political Affairs," \$10,000, William Weinstone, veteran working-class leader, \$10,000 George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, \$10,000, and Arnold Johnson, Civil Rights Congress organizer, \$10,000.

THE RECORD OF THE USSR IN SEEKING KOREA PEACE

The June 25, 1951, proposal by Jacob Malik, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and chief delegate to the United Nations, for discussions of a truce in the Korean war is conceded even by bitterly caustic opponents of the USSR to have been a major achievement in the fight for peace.

But what is not generally remembered is the fact that Malik's proposal is only the latest of a series of efforts by the Soviet Union to stop the war in Korea.

The record of these efforts are as follows:

• June 26, 1950, the Soviet Union denounced action by the UN Security Council, which had been called into emergency session by Secretary General Trygve Lie on orders of U. S. representative E. A. Gross, to put the blame on the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet Union declared the UN action was illegal since neither the USSR nor China were represented, and that its action was based on a false version of the conflict. On June 29, it again challenged a UN motion, passed on motion of U. S. Ambassador Austin, urging member countries to support MacArthur with force. On July 30, it again cited illegal nature of UN action.

All these efforts by the Soviet Union were rejected.

• In July, 1950, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had three meetings with Sir David Keelev, in which Gromyko proposed repeatedly that the UN Security Council should discuss ending the conflict. Gromyko urged that the British proposal for withdrawal of the forces of the Korean People's Democratic Republic be discussed in the Security Council. He declared that the participation of representatives of China and the Korean People's Republic was indispensable at such discussions.

The British rejected these suggestions by Gromyko.

• July 13, 1950, Premier Joseph Stalin, replying to a message from India's Prime Minister Nehru, said as follows: "I fully share your point of view as regards the expediency of peaceful regulation of the Korean question through the Security Council, with the obligatory participation of representatives of the five great powers, including the People's Government of China. I believe that for speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient to hear in the Security Council representatives of the Korean people."

This suggestion by Stalin was likewise rejected by the United

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Widow of Slain Negro Asks Mayor to Act on Killer-Cop

A delegation of four, including Mrs. Alberta Fields, widow of Henry Fields, Jr., Negro father of four children slain by a Brooklyn cop May 26 presented a petition at City Hall yesterday for indictment and suspension of the killer from the police department.

Union Paper Hails Truce Move



ARTHUR OSMAN

The proposal of Soviet UN delegate Jacob Malik for a ceasefire was greeted with "heartfelt thanks" by members of the Distributive Processing and Office Workers Union (DPOWA) throughout the country, Union Voice, the DPO's organ said.

Expressing the hope that a cease fire would be soon in effect, Arthur Osman, president, says in the Union Voice that the general welcome for the peace proposal vindicates the union's stand for peace.

The delegation represented the Brownsville Citizens Committee of Two Thousand for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, Jr. In addition to Mrs. Fields, Bishop Reginald Barrow, of the Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. A. D. Reeds of the Good Samaritan Church and Terry Rosenbaum, Brownsville American Labor Party leader conferred with Sol Klein, assistant to the Deputy Mayor.

Klein promised to present the statement and demands to Mayor Impellitteri. Some of the highlights of the statement pointed that Assistant District Attorney William I. Siegal had charged that the first Brooklyn Grand Jury which refused to indict Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the killer had "acted capriciously and contrary to law." Fields was shot in the back following a minor traffic accident. Siegal further charged the Grand Jury with a gross miscarriage of justice. It was upon Siegal's motion before County Judge Samuel Liebowitz that an order was issued establishing a new grand jury to rehear the evidence as well as submit new testimony. The second jury also refused to indict.

The delegation pointed out that in view of this "and the briefest and most perfunctory kind of an investigation" by the second grand jury that the Mayor should stop the coverup of police brutality, remove Patrolman Applebaum, order his suspension and a departmental trial.

Mob Attacks Whites Who House Negroes

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 2.—Mob violence was unleashed against participants in the American Peace Congress, centering at the homes of white families who housed Negro delegates to the three-day nationwide peace gathering.

At one home in the southwest section of the city, a hoodlum mob of more than 300 gathered, throwing rocks and missiles, smashing windows and hurling threats and insults.

Three Negro delegates from the West Coast who were staying at the home were John Flowers and Ray Crawford of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union and Jesse

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IRAN REJECTS MOVE BY U.S. ENVOY

TEHERAN, July 2.—The Iranian government wants to be paid for the oil it ships abroad. That is why Premier Mohammed Mossadegh yesterday rejected another move by U. S. Ambassador Henry F. Grady "to mediate" the Iranian-British struggle over properties of the recently nationalized \$850 million Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Grady's "mediation" effort consisted of an attempt to get Iran to allow oil-laden British tankers at Abadan to sail with their captains signing receipts made out to the Government's Iranian National Oil Company, but "without prejudice to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." Mossadegh saw through this ruse, declared that such receipts would be worthless, since the purchasers (British, U.S. and other companies tied to the U.S.-British international oil trust) would naturally pay the Anglo-Iranian instead of the Iranian National Oil Company.

In addition, the Iranian Government warned that if the British continue their threats of force, including the establishment of armed forces in neighboring Iraq, Iran will take her case to the United Nations and ask the Security Council to act. Iran also appealed to neighboring Iraq to prevent such mobilization of armed forces on her frontiers.

POTASH LEAVES PICKETLINE FOR JAIL

Fellow-Strikers Speak with Tears of Unjust Frameup

By JOHN F. NORMAN

The quiet man with the sandy eyebrows came down to the fur market for picket duty yesterday morning just as he had done every day since the fur strike started last week.

But he couldn't stay.

At 9:30 a.m. Irving Potash, general manager of the Furriers Joint Council, said his so-long to his fellow strikers and left for Foley Square to begin a five-year prison sentence for thinking thoughts of peace, of equality and of a socialist future for the American working class.

Better than any other way, the furriers had spoken their piece on Potash last Wednesday and Thursday in the seven-local Joint Council biennial election of officers. With the ink still wet on the U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to reconsider the thought-police jail terms for Potash and the 10 other Com-

munist national committeemen, the furriers turned in their opinion. They went to the polls and re-elected Potash general manager of their union by a vote of 6,782 to 369.

The furriers are struggle-hardened union men and women. They have seen frameup, jailings and even murder in the bosses' efforts to beat them down through three decades. But on the picket lines in 30 St. and Seventh Ave. yesterday there were tears as the furriers spoke of Potash.

Samuel Sandler is 57, a cutter at Papert & Cohen. He's known Irving Potash since 1924. "How would I feel if they took my own brother to jail?" he said slowly. "That's how I feel about Potash."

Pickets gathered quickly in a knot when they heard the name Potash. Irving Rosenblatt, 61, a finisher at Infinger's, said: "I never met a more honest man in my life.

JAILED



POTASH

Do I agree with his politics? No. Has the government got a right (Continued on Page 6)

Former D of J Aide Scores Court Decision

Howard N. Meyer, a former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, yesterday showed up the inconsistency between the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act and the "free speech" position maintained by Warren Austin, U. S. chief UN delegate. Meyer, in a letter to the Sunday New York Times, quoted Austin as saying in a debate on a Soviet resolution to outlaw war propaganda: "The road of restraint by edict leads directly to the establishment of censorship and a police state."

Meyer said that "our government can now be charged with a Janus-faced inconsistency before world opinion; as having insisted, through chief delegate Austin, that it is impermissible to outlaw 'criminal war propaganda,' because, although evil, it is only propaganda; and now having stated, through the Chief Justice, that it is permissible to outlaw 'criminal force and violence propaganda,' because, although it is only propaganda, it is evil."

The Austin UN speech was delivered Oct. 23, 1947.

"Senator Austin was properly shocked," said Meyer, "at the possibility that a 'magistrate' should have power to say 'what is criminal propaganda, what is war propaganda.'"

"Should we not give sober consideration," Meyer asked, "to a state of affairs where a magistrate may now say 'what is criminal propaganda, what is unlawful conspiracy to teach and advocate?'"

He recalled that Chief Justice Fred Vinson, in the Smith Act decision, accepted the rewriting of the "clear and present danger" rule into one requiring merely a "clear and probable" danger to justify proscription of speech.

"To do so," said Meyer, "he had to reject the formulation of Justice Brandeis in the Whitney case, which Sen. Austin offered to the Assembly as the most eloquent example he could find of the American doctrine of freedom and speech."

AUSTIN QUOTED

Meyer quoted at length from Austin's argument against the Soviet proposal.

"There can be no compromise," said Austin, "with efforts to curtail freedom of speech. Condemnation of thought and expression leads to prohibition, prevention and suppression."

"Suppression of thought and speech leads to the tyrannical exercises of arbitrary power in the hands of the few. This is the antithesis of democracy, the negation of the principles upon which the United Nations is based."

"The U. S. delegation opposes any attempt, direct or indirect, to limit freedom of expression. We are against even setting foot upon the path leading to suppression and tyranny."

Meyer said that the position that Austin maintained "may, perhaps, be profitably examined" in the wake of the Supreme Court decision.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



Government Honors a Conspiracy

LESS THAN 100 YEARS ago—80, to be exact—an armed conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States was organized by a group of Americans who wanted to extend and perpetuate their "right" to own persons as chattels. Like the racist and gangster cliques who still run the former slave states, the illegal and immoral conspiracy called itself a government—the Southern Confederacy, or The Confederate States.

It cost the United States 358,528 lives of its best black and white sons to put down the conspiracy. And the frustrated slaveholders, just five days after the renegade general, Robert E. Lee, surrendered on April 9, 1865, shot down the President of the United States. For organizing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, three men and one woman were tried and hanged shortly after the shooting in Baltimore's Ford Theatre.

AS YOU READ THESE LINES, the government of the United States is circulating an oversized postage stamp in honor of that conspiracy. This stamp, commemorating a bloody conspiracy against the U. S. government and the President who headed it, follows by a few years the legalizing of the battle flags that symbolized it.

United States Army units from the former slave states can now, by law, fly Confederate banners alongside the Star Spangled Banner.

It is pertinent to mention here that among those whose blood was spilled from Bull Run to Vicksburg were Communists who followed Karl Marx's strong suggestion that "the Star Spangled Banner carried the hopes" of the workingmen. This fact only sharpens the criminal character of the present acts against the political descendants of Marx's co-workers who fought in the Civil War on the side of the Union.

It is well known that more Confederate than United States flags greeted Gen. Douglas MacArthur, our leading anti-Communist general, on his "triumphal" tour of the South.

Certainly imperialist politics have hit the very bottom of the moral barrel. Moreover, a disturbing quiet greeted both the issuance of the Confederate stamp, and the Congressional greenlight given to Confederate battle flags a couple of years ago. Since when does America do honor to pirates who spilled the nation's blood over the right to traffic in human beings? Can it be possible that the Daily Worker, alone, will protest this postal monument to the murderers of the immortal Lincoln? If

this is so, we are further than we think along the road to fascism and regimentation.

NO ONE WHO REFUSES to be tricked by the double-talk historians who write about a "War Between the States," or "The Noble Souls of the Lost Cause," can have any doubt that the Confederate States was an armed conspiracy against the United States government. We have our dead to prove it. The martyred Lincoln emphasizes it. Lynching and jimcrowism are constant reminders of its objectives. The Governors of Georgia and South Carolina, Herman Talmadge and James Byrnes—and others—represent its lingering spirit, like the feeble writhings of a dead snake's tail.

But no one has accused the Communist leaders of conspiring to use arms against the United States government. No one has even suggested that they advised, advocated, abetted or taught the necessity of such a conspiracy. The charge—unsupported by evidence—against them is that the THOUGHT of, or INTENDED to organize, a group for PROPAGATING the IDEA of such a conspiracy in some unknown future.

Lincoln once described a court decision like the one which jailed 11 Communists and caused 21 others to be indicted as "having the substance of soup made from the shadow of a pigeon that had starved to death."

Yet on the basis of the mentality and morality behind this thought control decision, the patriotic fighters for the people are going to jail. Stoolpigeons and political pimps are being made into "heroes," and the national honor is desecrated by the symbols of bloody conspiracy, falsely labelled "patriotic banners."

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is getting ready for the next Italian election. It runs a story headed "Communist Woes In Italy," which advises us that "Communist strength has dwindled. . . ." The Trib can't make up its mind whether to pretend that Wall Street, and not Malik, proposed truce because of a desire for peace, or that Korea, and not Wall Street, proposed truce because of its "repeated defeats." On the one hand, the Trib talks of the "reluctant" acceptance of Ridgway's invitation; on the other, it argued that the Koreans begging for a ceasefire because of their "inability to achieve victory."

THE MIRRO's Drew Pearson complains that "it's difficult to get the rulers of Iran to reform their land system even though lack of reform may bring on communism." It's tough all over, Drew. Think how our "free world" allies must sweat explaining the democratic features of the Smith Act.

THE NEWS reports that a "city detective" is being held in connection with beating of the wife of a "wealthy oil executive," now with the U. S. Munitions Board. "The beating followed an all-night drinking party," the News says. Low can capitalism possibly lose with fine, upstanding people like that?

THE TIMES is terrified that the American people, with the Korean war possibly coming to a negotiated end, may be convinced that negotiation is possible to settle ALL East-West disputes, and insist that the war profiteers' day should be declared over. The Times therefore insists that the "broader clash" continues; the "stern task remains." "We cannot have business as usual," says the Times, which knows so well that business in wartime is much more profitable. From Frankfurt, West Germany, the Times reports "bitter internal disputes" raging within a world "conference of socialists." Their manifesto "strikes harder" at communism than at capitalism, it appears, and one delegate expressed fears that the manifesto did not adequately display the "scientific theory of socialism."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN, which doesn't want a truce in Korea, insists that "no matter what happens in Korea, even a temporary peace, Korea now become our latest loss. . . ."

THE POST editorial, trying hard to cover up for the bankruptcy of the Truman-Wall Street intervention in Korea, uses the old standby smear. The "Communists" and Sen. McCarthy will unitedly and "frenziedly" strive to distort the meaning of the peace. One page away, Murray Kempton gets his signals mixed and nails as a "Communist" anybody who wants peace in Korea. The Johnson truce plan, says he, was a "major publicity of the Daily Worker." But 90 percent of the American people, who join with the Worker in urging peace, don't seem to mind that a bit.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM says that the Korean desire for peace is dubious because they haven't given up plans for attacking. —R. F.

The 'Backward' Iranians

WASHINGTON.

THE ARROGANT British and American imperialists who deceive themselves with the thought that the Iranian people are naturally "backward" and will never be capable of operating the complicated machinery of the oil fields should ponder the fact that the numerals with which they calculate their huge profits are Arabic, a gift of the peoples of the Near East. The zero, foundation of modern mathematics, was developed in Babylon in the third century A.D.

About 850 A. D. an Arab scholar produced a mathematical work entitled al-Jabr w-al-Muqabalah from which we get our "algebra," and without which no oil wells would be drilled.

In the universities of Britain and America, students are taught that from the sixth to the 12th centuries, A.D., the light of civilization flickered feebly and all but expired. Those years are called the "Dark Ages."

But those were years in which learning and scholarship flourished in the Arab-speaking world. Not only did their scholars translate and annotate the writings of the Greeks; they also carried forward studies in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, physics, technology, geography and medicine.

THE CITY of Jundishapur, in what is now Iran, was a center of learning at a time when Ambassador Grady's forefathers were living in caves and eating raw meat. It contained one of the first hospitals and a medical school.

The Arabs founded the science of chemistry and were the first to describe scientifically the two principal operations of calcination and reduction. They pioneered in the curative use of

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall



drugs, opened the first apothecary shops and founded the earliest schools or pharmacy.

But there is still extant a story which proves—both in its moral and in the fact that it has been preserved for those seven or eight centuries—the ethical superiority of these people over the imperialists who would rob them.

A great Arabic physician, Hunayn ibn-Ishaq, attracted the attention of the caliph and was offered a high post with the court. But first Hunayn must concoct a poison to be used on an enemy in the caliph. Hunayn refused and was sent to prison. After a year he was again called before the caliph and offered his freedom if he would make the poison.

Again Hunayn refused. He said he would rather die than be the means of killing another. "I have already told the Commander of the Faithful," he said, "that I have skill only in what is beneficial."

The caliph, so the story goes, was so impressed with the integrity of the physician that he set him free and favored him with the royal patronage.

THE MODERN British and American caliphs, of course, reserve their royal patronage for scientists who agree in concocting atomic and hydrogen bombs

which conceivably might be dropped on the Iranian people if they insist upon retaining ownership of their own oil fields.

There is courage and national pride in the answers which the Iranian people have given the British. But there is also eloquence and sometimes even poetry.

On June 27, Naser al-Din Musavi, a member of the Iranian Oil Publication Commission, addressed the people by radio.

"Gone are the days," he said, "when missionaries handed the Eastern Nations the Bible with one hand and laid the chains of slavery about their feet with the other. The awakened Iranian Nation, which knows that today there is no political independence without economic independence . . . demands its legitimate rights without wishing to violate those of anyone else."

"What benefits has the Iranian nation derived from the wells of the black gold, on which the dragon of exploitation now sits, to be afraid of losing them when the refinery comes to a standstill?"

"The Iranians," the speaker said, "can no longer be silenced with the power of bayonets."

They would rather "be martyred in the fight against exploitation than to die in the chains of slavery and poverty."

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A Harsh But Futile Act

ON THE EVE OF JULY FOURTH, innocent American citizens were taken away to prison for having "dangerous thoughts" in their heads. That is what happened yesterday at the Foley Square courtroom where a judge carried out the cruel five-year prison terms imposed by the Smith "Thought Control" Act.

Did they commit any acts of violence? No.

Did they urge anyone to do so? No.

Were they themselves charged with planning such acts of violence? No!

These American citizens with Marxian Socialist ideals in their minds were jailed on the new Judge Vinson Doctrine—that although no words or acts could be found to jail them, their alleged future "intent," as falsified by stoolpigeons, made them criminals today.

Thus, on the eve of the great American holiday which celebrates our nation's deliverance from the British tyrant's law of "intent against the Crown," we see panicky men betray our heritage by imposing harsh imprisonment for alleged future "intent" and not for actual words or acts.

Does a single American worker, farmer or middle-class person feel safer today from some alleged "conspiracy" of American Communists now that the prison gates have closed on them? Did a single such American feel any evil impact on his welfare from the "conspiracy to teach and advocate" peace for which men are being jailed?

Did the Communists rush our young manhood to Korea to die?

On the contrary, they were denounced as "traitors" because they urged peace, negotiations and withdrawal from Korea where we had no business to be.

But today, what was "traitorous" last year is the deep desire of the majority of the nation.

The law is supposed to protect us from the alleged criminal, and is supposed to reform him from repeating his "crime."

But there was no "crime" other than the advocacy of a political idea—peace today, and the people's Socialist ownership of industry at such time in the future when the people themselves choose it.

Can't Jail Ideas

When the Communists go to prison, it is obvious that neither their "criminal" idea of peace between America and the Socialist states, nor their "criminal" ideal of Socialism will go in with them.

Supreme Court Justice Jackson himself had to admit that in his opinion upholding the conviction.

Mrs. Roosevelt has noted that the German fascists and their quisling agents jailed and killed many French Communists; but after the war the French Communists became the biggest single party in France.

When the Communists go into prison, said Eugene Dennis yesterday, the democratic heritage of all Americans goes in with them.

With the jailing of Communists for their advocacy of peace—and for their working class ideals of Socialism—all other citizens have a new test for determining their own freedom, their own security against war and political reaction.

The more Communists and other working class leaders go to prison, the worse off will every other American be sure to be; the weaker is the fight for peace, the closer does war approach our homes and our sons. The more that go to prison, the crueler will the profiteers, the landlords, the employers become. The right of Communists to advocate their ideas is the surest protection for the welfare, happiness and security of the nation as a whole, and for every individual.

The arrest of 17 more men and women—the promised arrests of uncounted others—are blows struck at every American home.

The freeing of the jailed Communists, a rehearing by the Supreme Court, the quashing of the new indictments, and the repeal of the Smith Act are matters vital to millions of average Americans who know nothing about Communism or who oppose it.

This is a time for clear-sighted courage, for refusal to surrender our national heritage to frightened evil men seeking in vain to stop the people.

'Controls' for Big Business

IF ANY EVIDENCE were still wanting that the entire war program is run by and for the big business profiteers, the action of Congress on price control should convince the last doubter.

It would seem, from reading some of the labor papers, that even the top leaders who have been beating the drums against what they call "Communism" louder than most others, are amazed at what Congress did.

The CIO News greets July 4 with an appropriate cartoon showing our traditional Spirit of '76 fife and drum trio in the persons of characters labeled "big business lobby," "reactionary congressmen," and "big industry," marching under the flag labeled "anti-controls" in the "spirit of '51."

Even as it voted a 31-day stop gap measure to give itself time to process a new bill, Congress yanked out of the law those provisions that give the President some limited authority to rollback some prices.

Meanwhile, the new bill already passed by the Senate, forbids rollbacks on meat, although meat prices are the highest in history. It allows rent increases up to 20 percent. The ruling coalition in the House is inclined to pass a similar bill.

Every worker now knows that he must cherish his right to strike as the only protection he has against rising prices. And it should be equally evident that militant grass-roots demonstrations of the workers and their allies, not bended-knees before congressional "friends" can bring results on the political field.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Open the Door

IT IS A SAD and bitter hour when one must say "Farewell" to one's closest co-workers and associates, and hears these fine men say "Goodbye" to their dear wives and little children, and to their devoted friends and comrades, as prison doors open to engulf them. Although I am writing this on Sunday, on account of our deadline, I know that this tragically historic hour is all too swiftly approaching. By the time this appears in print they will no longer be free men. It would have been customary ordinarily, if they were thieving Congressmen or bribing politicians, bankers, or gangsters, to extend the prison mandate a few days to allow them to settle their affairs. It is especially sadistic as they will be held undoubtedly in West St. over the holiday.

But the Truman administration needs a topic for 4th of July orations around the country, the 11 Communist leaders are rushed to prison. This decadent politically poverty-stricken administration can't talk about "war"—nobody wants to hear about that, and they are afraid to talk of peace. Nor dare they talk about the rights of labor—and evoke a Bronx cheer from workers, coast to coast. The rights of the Negro people are a verboten subject after Martinsville, McGee and Gilbert. All their Uncle Toms cannot wash away the blood and tears of so many recent victims of the jimcrow lynch-law.

Nor can they talk about the American standard of living, which is sliding down a greased toboggan slide as prices soar. Yet all these subjects the Communist leaders, silenced in prison this week, not only dared but felt it their sacred duty to talk about, clearly and boldly, on all occasions. This has been their real "crime"—unswerving

devotion to the best interests of the American people, advocacy of peace, of human rights, of security and happiness for all.

The "Declaration of Independence" was adopted unanimously, in Philadelphia, 175 years ago. Today it sounds like an indictable advocacy document under the Smith Act. The men who signed it were called traitors to the King. They banded together and pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to achieve national independence and freedom. If the revolution had not succeeded they would have all been executed.

In their name, demagogic politicians will spout heavy orations and will gloat over sending men to prison in 1951 for daring to advocate political ideas. And all over the world there will be sardonic laughter at our so-called democracy which is being held up as a model example.

When the heavy prison doors clang behind the 11 Communists, however, that is not the end but in a new way the beginning of the struggle for their vindication and their liberation.

The motions for a rehearing will be before the Supreme Court when it reconvenes in October.

The issues include a reconsideration of the constitutionality of the Smith Act, upon which no two of the opinions of the eight Justices were in complete accord. All opinions admit that such vital issues as the jury system, the conduct of the trial, and the evidence, did not come before them for review although they are serious matters, which the defendants urged but which the court itself had excluded. All these important public issues, affecting the rights not only of the Communist leaders but of thousands upon thousands of

Letters from Readers

Corruption of
Dope Racket

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have greatly enjoyed reading Harry Raymond's articles on the dope racket. However, there is one aspect which I think important and which has not been presented. The fact is that in this period especially, the reactionaries deliberately encourage, despite all their seeming pretensions to the contrary, the spreading of the dope racket as a means of corrupting and weakening the people. It is only in the recent period that the traffic has taken such a new lease on life in the public school system under the arch-reactionary Jansen, who only "tolerates" it.

Spreading the dope traffic has been a standard routine of capitalism, one of the most notorious instances being the Opium War (1840-42) with China, in the course of which the British forced the use of the drug upon the people.

H. R.

other Americans, must now become a focal point for a campaign for a rehearing.

Many times workingclass leaders as well as unknown, obscure workers, have been imprisoned during the past half century in the U.S.A. Many times the doors have opened, too, long before their sentences were served, through court action or amnesty, because of the scope and importance of the organized public opinion which supported them.

This was true of Eugene Debs, C. E. Ruthenberg, many of the I.W.W.'s, men like John Lawson of Colorado, Angelo Herndon and others.

No matter how we feel today—sorrowful, indignant, proud of the brave leaders who enter prison with their heads high—we must today rededicate ourselves to a tremendous mass movement to nullify the lawless fascist Smith Act and to win their speedy release.

Jailed

(Continued from Page 1)
Davis remarked as a marshal led him to his seat. "The enemies of the people will be put in jail sometime."

Dennis, also appearing as his own attorney, made a special oral motion for suspension of the sentences.

"When we go to prison, the First Amendment will be incarcerated as well," he told the court.

He pointed out the only charge against them was their "teaching for peace, democracy and socialism."

"Peace has been placed in jeopardy," Dennis added, "the peace of our people."

Winter reminded the court he was representing the Communist

JAILED



STACHEL

Party in the current Washington McCarran Law hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. He asked suspension of sentences until the hearings, aimed at labeling the party a subversive "foreign agent," are concluded.

"If these eleven men go to jail before the McCarran Law hearings are completed then this court will be lending aid to a law aimed at bringing fascism to the United States," Winter argued.

Before ordering the Communist leaders' imprisonment, Judge Ryan heard argument on and rejected a motion to reduce the prison sentence, to remit or reduce the \$10,000 fines and suspend execution of sentences.

He also rejected a motion, argued by Attorney A. J. Isserman to suspend execution of Jack Stachel's sentence. The attorney presented Stachel's hospital record and an affidavit of Dr. Louis Finger, Stachel's physician stating he was suffering from angina pectoris, a heart condition

JAILED



WILLIAMSON

that might prove fatal if he is subjected to long prison regime.

Spectators in the courtroom gasped when Saypol told the court an "eminent physician" had stated "confinement in a penal institution is the most effective therapy for heart conditions."

Judge Ryan denied Stachel's application, but ordered the prison warden to submit a detailed medical report on the prisoner within 30 days. The court would then reconsider Stachel's motion for a suspended sentence, the judge stated.

Appealing for reduction in sentence, Sacher reminded the court that civilized jurisprudence has "outlived the time when retribution constituted enforcement of the law." Retribution went out, he said, "with the savage."

"Though a majority of the Supreme Court sustained the convictions of the defendants," Sacher argued, "there was no majority agreement on the theory on which said conviction could be constitutionally sustained."

He cited the concurring opinions of Justices Jackson and

JAILED



WINTER

Frankfurter "indicating the futility of prosecutions like the instant one and their impotence to deter and prevent the spread of ideas embraced in the teaching and philosophy espoused by the defendants."

"It is tragic frustration of the law to send these men to jail," the attorney told the court.

Saypol referred to the defense arguments sneeringly as "dialectic perorations" and "aesopian language." He complained that the defendants sought to use "freedoms and protections afforded by the Constitution" for "their own advantage."

He argued that their "crime" was "more serious" than any other "passing across the bar of this court everyday."

He used the words "espionage" and "treason" in describing activities of the defendants, whereas the charges against them were simply that they agreed to teach and advocate certain economic, political and philosophical doctrines.

Shortly before noon, the Communist leaders were led through the door beside the judge's bench to the jail cells in the courthouse basement. As they were led out, they waved to their families and friends, who arose from the long oak courtroom benches to wave back.

It was nearly one o'clock when the big prison van pulled away from the rear of the courthouse taking the prisoners to the West Street Detention House, where they are scheduled to await transfer to federal prison.

As the van rolled away, a man in the crowd said: "They are locking up some good men there. But the Communist Party is still here fighting for the common man."

A Day

(Continued from Page 3)
peoples of the world had brought our comrades here.

"Yes," he began quietly, "I wish to say a few things about this sentence." He demanded that the sentence be abolished.

But white supremacy, through the lips of the judge, stopped him, with a rude interruption—the province, of course, of the honored court. "What Negro people" said the judge. "Because," replied the impassioned Communist leader, "I am a Negro . . . What freedom have I had as a Negro despite the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. . . . But he got no further. The judge refused to hear him further, threatening him with contempt, if he persisted.

And persist he did—repeating so that it dinned beyond the courtroom into the streets, into the homes and apartments of Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Detroit's East Side, and throughout the land, beyond the sea. Persisting, Ben Davis said . . . "because this is a crime, this vicious sentence against peace, working class and my people, the Negro people!"

The clammy hands of the Truman Administration's marshals reached out to grasp him—as they later grasped all of our comrades—Dennis, Gates, Potash Stachel, Williamson, Winter.

Late, Eugene Dennis spoke, making a plea, not for reduction or clemency, but for a stay of execution. After Dennis spoke, Winter associated himself with the remarks of his co-defendants, Davis and Dennis, urging a stay of execution and terming the whole procedure denial of due process, an act of fascism.

No—no one heard the bells of justice clang. Miss Liberty was tearless too. But ring again will her bell because the comrades and friends of these towering Communist leaders—the comrades and friends of Ben Davis will remember that the sentence against the 11 Communist working-class Negro and white leaders "is a crime against peace progress, the working class and the Negro people!"

Potash

(Continued from Page 3)
to put him away? No, no, no, a thousand no's!"

David Goldberg, a mink operator, recalled how Potash had led the fight against the gangsters who used to run the industry for the bosses, and how the jailed leader dared to stand up and give Thomas E. Dewey the testimony that ended the careers of Lepke and Curren.

"He wouldn't have had the time to overthrow the Government even if he wanted to—which I don't believe he did," said John Williams, a Negro nailer, in the trade 23 years. "He was always too busy working for me and the other furriers. You know how a man can be good? Potash is good."

One of the furriers at Papert & Cohen didn't want to give his name because, he said, he "might get in trouble with the Jewish War Veterans"—he's a JWV national officer and department executive committeeman in the veterans organization. But he said: "It's an outrageous thing. The charges against him? Ridiculous—Potash is as good an American as I am, and I'm a good American. He is one of the finest men I ever met."

Mobs

(Continued from Page 3)
Gray, a member of the National Maritime Union.

In a building on the West Side, where three families housed delegates in their apartments, the landlord tried to evict the tenants. He broke into one apartment, threw out the furniture and padlocked the door.

In the Austin community, a white family housing Negro delegates was threatened by telephone with armed violence. This is not far from where the home of the eminent Negro scientist, Dr. Percy Julian, was recently bombed by racists.

Peace Congress leaders called these outbreaks "the work of pro-war, racist fanatics who have no answer but violence against the splendid gathering for peace and civil rights which was held in this city last weekend."

Soviet

(Continued from Page 3)
States, Britain and their satellites in the UN.

• August, 1950, during Malik's tenure as chairman of the Security Council, he sought repeatedly to obtain in the Security Council the representation of the Chinese People's Republic, and the Council's grant of an audience to a representative of the Korean People's Republic.

Malik's efforts were rejected again and again, and the U. S.

dominated majority sought even to adjourn the Security Council until September, when another chairman would be elected.

Such is the record of the peace efforts of the Soviet Union in regards to the Korean war. If Malik's proposal on June 25, 1951, was accepted, it is because events have changed the position of the U. S. government from one of unwillingness to discuss a truce to one of willingness.

Peace Congress

(Continued from Page 2)
share in peace."

The huge gathering of more than 1,000 labor delegates further demanded that the 80 billion dollar war budget be spent for housing and much-needed public projects which "would bring unprecedented prosperity to America."

In a keynote speech to the labor panel, Mike Wood, president of the Cortland Forge Local 247 of the AFL Boilermakers in Chicago, made a plea for the unity of workers in all unions and of all political beliefs.

Said Cliff Cameron of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 475, Brooklyn, "Peace is the business of the trade union because anything that affects the wages, the living standards, the welfare of the membership is the business of the trade union."

The recording secretary of CIO United Auto Workers Briggs Local in Detroit, Layman Walker, pointed out that "the struggle for the rights of the Negro people is the highest form of patriotism."

The Negro auto unionist told a dramatic story of how a whispering campaign had been started against him when he first went to work in the plant resulting in a stoppage, with the employer telling him that the white workers refused to work with him.

"Those same workers have now elected me recording secretary of the local," he declared.

A Minnesota AFL carpenter, Archie Anderson, sounded a plea for peace activity in so-called "rightwing conservative" unions.

Judith Boudon, member of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers, told of her recent trip to Europe as a peace delegate, and cited the example for America in the shop committees for peace built by the French and Italian workers.

The panel heard a stirring report on peace activity in Baltimore, given by Phil Boyce, a member of the AFL Teamsters.

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For Monday's issue — Friday 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Earl Conrad Says the '11' Will Be Freed by the People

(Earl Conrad is the author of "The Public School Scandal - A Documented Expose" and co-author with Haywood Patterson of "Scottsboro Boy.")

Editor, Feature Section:

I have always held the thought that if there were no First Amendment to the Constitution—and there was a time when there was not—that that would be the first right that I would work for the establishment of. In the early days of our Republic, in the period of the Ratification Struggle, the working people, the farmers, the free Negroes and all others of progress, demanded the right to think, to speak freely and to publish as a right to be incorporated first in the proposed Constitution. This was a condition for accepting the property rights principles which at the outset comprised the chief proposals for an American Constitution.

It has been the secret dream of the proponents of property rights over human rights that the Civil Amendments which were once an American people's victory might one day be excised and that what should remain of the Constitution would be that which was original-

ly proposed, a Constitution for landowners, exploiters and slave-masters. And so, in our time we find what I believe will stand as a transitory moment, a moment when the desperation of the banking-industrial-landed interests prompts them to attempt what their prototype ancestors in 1790 failed to achieve.

The move of our contemporaries in this scheme is a sign of their weakness, their fear and their historic climax; not of their strength. Juridically and morally, Justices Black and Douglas have named these weaknesses. By implication they suggest that the decision against the 11 Communist leaders is but a continuation of the Inquisition, from early Rome and medieval Spain through modern Madrid and Nazi Berlin, and at last Washington.

It has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Inquisition in history that though its spirit constantly reasserts itself, the pressure and organization of the common man finally overwhelmingly rejects it. These rejections usually begin in just such a minority opinion as the Black-Douglas dissent, and finally become, through mass pressure, a majority attitude.

I have faith that the 11 shall go free, now or later, by the peo-



CONRAD

ple's will here and by the force of international feeling on this issue, even if now a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court seem more responsive to the Pentagon, the banking room and the N.A.M. than to the highest American tradition of civil rights, the right of men to advocate new and progressive concepts and the economic needs of the plain people.

Sincerely,

—Earl Conrad

Charming Whitewash

LIFE ON THE KING RANCH.

By Frank Goodwyn. Crowell. New York. 293 pp. \$5.

The King Ranch is a feudal empire, 1,000,000 acres of it, along the Gulf Coast and the southeastern tip of Texas. The biggest ranch in the country, it stretches into eight counties. It is the biggest beef-producing area in the world today, according to Frank Goodwyn, author of "Life On The King Ranch."

Mr. Goodwyn is now a professor at the University of Maryland. As a child he was raised on the King Ranch, where his father was a ranch boss on one of the ranch's four sections.

His book is part affectionate reminiscence and part glowing praise for the scientific improvements introduced in recent years on the ranch by the Kleberg clan which now controls it.

The author writes warmly of the abilities of the Mexican workers on the King Ranch, but the regard is colored by a patronization which is also the basis for his description of the ranch as a paternalistic heaven for the help—a sort of company town of the prairies. And, as with company towns everywhere, the big buildup for all that has been done by the kindly and selfless employer carries very little conviction.

In a review of this book in the New York Herald-Tribune, J. Frank Dobie comments that "few people will wish that autobiographical parts of 'Life on the King Ranch' were supplanted by a treatise on how the King Ranch influences tax assessors and United States Senators."

Mr. Goodwyn has told some charming folk stories in his book. And there is some interesting information in his book about the breeding of cattle, the preservation of game and other problems of ranch administration. But, Mr. Dobie to the contrary, people do want the truth above all else. And the truth in this instance would include tax assessors, the U. S. Senate, the Kleberg record in Congress and the actual conditions of the Mexican-American workers on the million-acre empire known as the King Ranch.—R. F.



Abe Burrows, the radio comic, is wearing out his belly groveling in the dirt before the Un-Americans. Lest any one has any doubts that Burrows is making his knees callous and cultivating a supple spine, there is his breast-beating open letter to the Catholic War Veterans recanting his progressive past.

Rita Hayworth's comeback film may be a story about a French night club star who 'gets' religion and heads for canonization as the picture ends.

Success of Lanza's 'Great Caruso' stirs new cycle of classical musical films. Among them is 'Rhapsody' on the life of Franz Liszt. This trend recalls premiere of the mediocre movie 'Carnegie Hall,' about which one critic wagged the next day: "Opening was sold out last night and so were the composers."

Edward G. Robinson went down on his knees and begged the witchhunters to forgive him for the crime of being a decent human being in the 30s and 40s. He was assured that the suspicions that he was 'pro-Communist' were unfounded and would be disregarded. But they were not disregarded. Robinson tells friends that the whispers which have not stopped have cost him a million dollars. He has not been able to get work in films or radio for a long time.

Picasso's new painting, 'Mascare in Korea,' is the talk of Europe. One critic says it's an advance on his famous 1938 work 'Guernica,' directed against the fascists of Spain. He says, seeing his new work by Picasso, "one cannot fail to be moved to disgust and anger at dollar

civilization." One sees "beings in human shape but conditioned only to the destruction of humans, beings whose thinking has become mechanical reaction to the order kill—mothers whose bodies are full of life but whose faces are twisted in anguish."

MGM is producing a full-length anti-Soviet 'documentary' titled 'The Big Lie.' Based on Victor Lasky's 'big lie,' 'Seeds of Treason.'

American Jewish Congress has entered fight against N. Y. State ban on Rossellini film 'Miracle.' Says ban violates "establishment of religion" clause of First and 14th Constitutional Amendments. Warns that if action taken in this case is to stand as precedent, state will be compelled to censor every film which any of hundreds of sects finds offensive. This would virtually forbid showing of any picture with religious content, since what is orthodoxy to one group frequently is heresy to others.

Roosevelt family has formed a new radio-television company. Called Roosevelt Enterprises, Inc. (Elliot is president, John—executive v.p.), it will produce radio and TV programs on big scale. Among projects now in works is a series of 52 half-hour TV films featuring Rose puppets and marionettes to be shot both in color and black-and-white and narrated in five languages by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Series is titled 'Once Upon a Time.'

Sam Goldwyn's recruiting film, 'I Want You,' is now in production. Republic is doing 'Citizen Soldier,' glorifying the National Guard. Louis B. Mayer quitting (or forced out of) MGM after heading the outfit for more than a quarter of a century. N. Y. Times' survey shows movie box-office receipts have declined 30 to 40 percent throughout the country.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Feller and the Flag Races . . .

SOMEHOW YOU'D STOPPED thinking about Bob Feller in terms of possible no-hitters. His last one, against the Yanks, came way back in April of 1946, right after the war when he was still throwing asperin tablets. The last of his 10 one-hitters (in each of which the hit was just a measly single!) occurred at the start of the 1947 season.

The 32-year-old Feller is no longer Bullet Bob, and therein lies the peculiar drama of Sunday's classic, which makes him the first modern . . . i.e., 20th Century . . . hurler to rack up three no-hitters.

The swift is gone from Bob's good right arm. No more do the batters dread him as a slightly wild blazer against whom a solid toehold is not recommended. Out of that pretzel-like coil and uncoil windup now comes a large assortment of curves, sliders, guile, just enough occasional speed to keep the batters reasonably honest, and above all, minute control.

Quite a change from the Bob Feller off a small farm near Van Meter, Iowa, who came out of high school to Cleveland at the age of 17. He was a wild, fast kid who could throw but not pitch, and his first two records were 5-3 in 1936 and 9-7 in '37. Then he broke loose as the major's top pitcher, mainly throwing the ball right past the batters, "knocking the bat out of their hands," as the ballplayers say. He walked a lot but he struck out a lot and his control had become reasonable. He didn't have to do much more than blow the ball plateward, with one good standard curve as a change.

It's a tribute to Bob's intelligence and application that when the fireball deserted him two seasons after he emerged from four years in the Navy, he was able to master a totally different style, something like a righthanded Ed Lopat, and reemerge in his thirties as a great pitching star all over again. Soft stuff hurlers like Lopat never had a real fast ball to begin with, and worked from the start on the intricacies of varied speeds, great variety of dinky stuff coming from the same motion, and the prime requisite of all, letter perfect control guaranteeing the ability to make a pitch a strike without making it good enough to connect with solidly. Feller has, by and large, changed over into this kind of pitcher. He's earned his new greatness the hard way.

The intriguing question arises, as with Lefty Grove and to a lesser extent Dizzy Dean—just how unhittable would Feller have been had he mastered his present variety, guile and control while still in his blazeballing prime? Chances are this is a rather unscientific question, that along with tremendous bear-down speed must go a certain amount of lack of pin-point control. The record shows that in 1938, when Feller set the all-time mark of 18 strikeouts in one game, he also set the all-time season mark for bases on balls. It is also quite likely that the tedious work of mastering sliders, three varieties of curves and different speeds on the fast ball would take enough out of the arm to lessen the primary fastball.

It's nice that the new Feller's dramatic no-hitter came on a Sunday before a big hometown crowd. His performance must also have shot a new thrill of pennant hope into the Indians, who left the Stadium a week from Sunday apparently finished after dropping three straight to the Yanks, and have bounced back with seven straight. Of even greater possible flag import than Feller's feat, since Bob already had shown himself a top winning pitcher this year, was the neat four-hit shutout thrown by rookie Bob Chakales in the nightcap. Now if my favorite American League team could only win a game at Yankee Stadium!

Yanks on Top—Chisox Bubble Burst?

Which brings us to the pennant races. The usual post-weekend lookaround shows a lot of points of interest. Not the least is the Yanks slipping back into first place, albeit only by percentage points. They made it two out of three over the Red Sox, winning the key game from their foremost challenger of the moment as they have been doing for as long as most Stadium habitués can recall.

The gallant White Sox, who haven't finished in the first division for seven years, had held the American League lead since May 28. They dropped out of first on the heels of an even break with the tailend St. Louis Browns and they might blame I. I. Veck for that. The new Brownie mogul-to-be insisted during negotiations that one of the conditions of the purchase was that the Browns could not sell Ned Garver, a righthander for whom the Yanks would have really opened the purse strings. Ned beat the Sox 2-1 with a two-hitter and that did it.

Is this the beginning of the end for the White Sox prophesied by so many who couldn't "see" them way up there? The figures show that since their spectacular 14-game win streak the youngsters of Comiskey Park have won 18, lost 17, hardly a pennant pace. But the feeling here is that they have not been completely over their heads, are a solid first division team with a chance.

Casey Stengel, by the way, would definitely not be the most popular man in the city of Cleveland today. As manager of the league's All-Star team, he merely omitted selecting Feller as one of his pitchers! It's a tough job, as illustrated by the fact that he had to leave his own Vic Raschi off, but Casey really asked for it by naming Joe DiMaggio (a nice gesture) to the squad "for old time sakes." Well might the furious Cleveland fans and players point out that Feller and DiMaggio came up the same year, and Bob is having a much better season than the fading Clipper. Last year, Casey didn't exactly endear himself to Cleveland either when he ignored Al Rosen, who was leading the league in home runs.

Listen closely over the radio for the first moment during the Yanks' next series at Cleveland for the first moment Old Case steps onto the field. BOOOOO!

Dodgers and Giants Again

In the other league, the Dodgers stayed a healthy five and a half ahead in a curious game which saw them win 2-0, though the victims of a one-hitter by Russ Meyer. Bases on balls . . . two of them . . . and a triple by Reese in the right stop. Don Newcombe, as advertised, the league's top pitcher once the June sun heats up, rolled to number 11 and look out ahead. He's far ahead of his 19-game pace of last year, more than a month, in fact.

Those old Giants, who increasingly look like the only team with a chance, showed remarkable bounceback once again. On Saturday night their ace pitcher, Sal Maglie, was routed and they lost a nightmarish 17-9 thing at Boston. Back they came on Sunday with a neat 4-1 win behind Jansen, another guy who gets really sharp in the middle months.

And guess what's coming up tomorrow, July 4th? Why just a big old doubleheader at Ebbets Field between the Dodgers and the Giants. Runaway or real race might almost hinge on one day's play. They'll probably split.

11 Unionists From U. S. Start Tour of USSR

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW, July 2.—Eleven American trade unionists, in Moscow as guests of Soviet trade unions, left last night for Leningrad on the first lap of an intensive tour of the Soviet Union. Members of the delegation, some of whom arrived last Wednesday and the others several days earlier, are:

Hilliard Ellis, organizer, CIO United Auto Workers, Local 453, Chicago; Lee Candea, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers rank and file, former vice-president, Local 6, New York; Fred Saniat, Local 114, United Electrical Workers, Chicago; Hector Jacques, chairman, corrugated division, District

that the Soviet Union threatens war. This delegation is here, he added, because the American workers want peace, and we realize that there will be peace if there is friendship between the American and Russian people.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Early yesterday, five members of the delegation attended church services and later expressed amazement at the complete freedom of religious worship they found.

The Americans have inspected a hospital of railroad workers, the subway, Lenin's tomb, the construction exhibition, and many other points of interest in the Soviet capital. They have been impressed by the extraordinary amount of construction activity, especially in workers' housing.

After returning from Leningrad, the delegates will visit Stalingrad and the Crimea.



STRAUS

U.S. Reporter Confesses He Spied on Czechs

PRAGUE, July 2.—Associated Press correspondent William N. Oatis confessed at the opening of his trial today that he had acted as a spy.

He told the state court in Pankrac prison that he used a number of Czechs as "informants."

"Did you carry out espionage?" the president of the court asked.

"Yes," Oatis replied.

Oatis, an American, and three Czechoslovak employees of the AP are being tried on charges of political, military and economic espionage and complicity in the murder of a Czech officer.

The first of the defendants to testify, Oatis spoke firmly and clearly in English. He wore a neat dark blue suit and stood behind a semi-circular rail. His testimony was translated simultaneously.

He was not asked to plead to the charges against him, which carry a maximum sentence of death.

Oatis said both U. S. Military attaché Lt. Col. George L. Atwood and his predecessor, Col. P. D. Ginder, had carried out espionage in Czechoslovakia.

Both kept records of all Czech army and air force officers and other military data, he said. Western newsmen furnished information to the attaches, he added.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

Straus, as chairman of the delegation, explained the purpose of the visitors in a brief speech replying to the welcome by Soviet trade union representatives at the airport. Straus said they were here to see with their own eyes what was happening in the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the U. S. press has charged that workers here have no trade union rights, no freedom, are poorly clothed and fed, and are subjected to slave labor.

It is also charged, Straus said,

Negro to Seek Governorship

BATON ROUGE, La., July 2.—Kermit A. Parker, Negro pharmacist of New Orleans, last week announced that he will run for Governor of Louisiana in the coming elections.

Parker, will file as a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination.

Bar Workers Fraternal Order In Michigan

LANSING, Mich., July 2.—Witchhunters sank to a new low when State Insurance Commissioner David Forbes barred the International Workers Order from selling its admittedly excellent insurance in Michigan.

Aping New York Courts, the Michigan authorities claimed that the IWO is Communist dominated.

The IWO has 94 lodges and some 8,000 members in Michigan, many of them foreign born. It has served the labor movement here from the first days of organization.

Registration at Jeff School Today

Registration for short-term summer courses in the Tuesday Night Youth Program of the Jefferson School will be conducted between 2:00 and 8:00 P. M. today (Tuesday) officials of the School announced.

Specially organized for young people, the Tuesday evening summer schedule of the School includes 20 classes in 16 different five-session courses, including "Introduction to Marxism," "Soviet Foreign Policy," "Political Economy," "Political History of the Americas," "The Woman Question," "Race Theories and White Chauvinism," several courses on great classics of Marxism, and workshops in dramatics, journalism, painting and drawing, and leaflet and poster production.

The regular five-session course fee of \$14 is reduced to \$2.50 (plus library fee of 25 cents) for members of the Labor Youth League.

In addition to the special Tuesday Youth Enrollment period, class admission cards for summer courses may be purchased at the School any week-day afternoon. Classes begin the week of July 9 and continue for five weeks.

Produce Play About Robeson

MOSCOW, July 2 (Telepress).—The Moscow "A. S. Pushkin Theatre" is playing "John, the Soldier of Peace," by the Soviet author Jurij Krotkov, with tremendous success. The play is devoted to the great Negro people's artist and fighter for peace, Paul Robeson, who recently sent the collective of the Pushkin Theatre a telegram of congratulations and thanks.

"You sent me the text of the play 'John, the Soldier of Peace.' I consider this a great honor and thank you for the dedication," states the telegram, and concludes: "Together, we shall win the fight for peace!"

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Driver Strike Shuts 17 Big Bakeries Here

A drivers' strike against New York's big bread monopolies shut down 17 major bakeries yesterday, and cut production of wrapped bread and cake by 70 percent. Four thousand

teamsters from four locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, struck at midnight Sunday when negotiations for a 40-hour week broke down. Inside workers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, AFL, announced they would respect the teamsters' picket line. As this edition went to press, negotiations were under way with Federal Mediator Walter A. Maggiolo at the Hotel Governor Clinton.

David Kaplan, the Teamsters' chief economist, charged the baking industry was "the last hold-out industry against the five-day week," and said the employers had made "no concessions."

Drivers now work a forty hour, six day week, and are demanding overtime pay for any work after an eight-hour day.

Members of Local 50 of the Bakers stood around with the striking drivers outside the large bakeries. They have themselves just won from the same major companies a five day week and 10 percent raise to go into effect in August, and expressed their solidarity with the striking teamsters. The Bakers' settlement, won last Saturday, is reportedly being held up due to disagreement on the re-opening clause. In any case, the Bakers will remain out for the duration of the teamster strike.

Major baking companies shut down include Ward, Continental,

S. B. Thomas, Gottfried, Gordon, Grennan, Drake and Purity. Independent bakers, who turn out about 20 percent of the area's bread supply, are not affected. There were rumors that the Teamsters might call out the independent drivers if the strike is not settled.

Deliveries were halted throughout metropolitan New York, in Long Island and as far off as Bridgeport, Conn., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

clear that the Chinese volunteers and the Korean army will "continue to consolidate their defense and prevent the enemy from taking the opportunity to attack," pending the cease-fire.

Gen. Matthew Ridgway meanwhile was delaying his reply to the Korean and Chinese commanders' proposal for talks at Kaesong July 15-20 at the 38th Parallel.

The war itself tapered off to air, artillery and patrol activity.

American thunderjets streaked across Korea bombing and strafing, and field guns poured a barrage onto two hills commanding the east central front. Artillery of the Korean defenders loosed a heavy volume of shells into the invaders' lines above Yanggu.

Thursday, July 5th, 7:30 p.m.

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WE WILL BE CLOSED — JULY 4th, Therefore all advertisements for the Thursday edition must be placed by noon Tuesday, July 3rd, and all advertisements for the Sunday Worker, must be placed by 4 p. m. Tuesday, July 3rd. Deadline for Friday edition must be placed by 1 a. m. Thursday, July 5th.

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